IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1 and 2 (Cancelled)

3(Currently Amended). A method for controlling the morphology of a plant, comprising:

transforming a plant with an isolated DNA molecule comprising a plant promoter ligated to a gene for controlling plant morphology, wherein the gene for controlling plant morphology is expressed from the plant promoter in a tissue-specific manner at a site and a stage required for reconstitution of plant cell wall xyloglucan and wherein the plant promoter has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, or has a nucleotide sequence hybridizable to any one of SEQ ID NOs: ~~1, 2,~~ 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 under conditions of hybridization at 65°C for 20 hours in a solution containing 6 X SSC, 1% sodium lauryl sulfate, 100 μg/ml of salmon sperm DNA, and 5X Denhardt's solution and having the promoter activity in at least one of plants, plant cells or transgenic plants regenerated from the plant cells; and

obtaining a plant whose morphology is controlled.

4(Original). The method according to claim 3, wherein the isolated DNA molecule further comprises a vector sequence.

5(Currently Amended). A method for controlling transgenic plant morphology, comprising:

transforming a plant cell with an isolated DNA molecule comprising a plant promoter ligated to a gene for controlling plant morphology, wherein the gene for controlling plant morphology is expressed from the plant promoter in a tissue-specific manner at a site and a stage required for reconstitution of plant cell wall xyloglucan and wherein the plant promoter has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, or has a nucleotide sequence hybridizable to any one of SEQ ID NOs: ~~1, 2,~~ 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 under conditions of hybridization at 65°C for 20 hours in a solution containing 6 X SSC, 1% sodium lauryl sulfate, 100 μg/ml of salmon sperm DNA, and 5X Denhardt's solution and having the promoter activity in at least one of plants, plant cells or transgenic plants regenerated from the plant cells;

D1 cont.

regenerating a transgenic plant from the transformed plant cell; and

selecting a transgenic plant whose morphology is controlled.

6(Original). The method according to claim 5, wherein the isolated DNA molecule further comprises a vector sequence.

Claims 7-12 (Cancelled)

13(New). The method according to claim 3, wherein the promoter has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

14(New). The method according to claim 13, wherein the isolated DNA molecule further comprises a vector sequence.

15(New). The method according to claim 3, wherein the promoter has a nucleotide sequence hybridizable to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 under conditions of hybridization at 65°C for 20 hours in a solution containing 6XSSC, 1% sodium lauryl sulfate, 100 μg/ml of salmon sperm DNA, and 5x Denhardt's solution.

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16(New). The method according to claim 13, wherein the isolated DNA molecule further comprises a vector sequence.

17(New). The method according to claim 5, wherein the promoter has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

18(New). The method according to claim 17, wherein the isolated DNA molecule further comprises a vector sequence.

19(New). The method according to claim 5, wherein the promoter has a nucleotide sequence hybridizable to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 under conditions of hybridization at 65°C for 20 hours in a solution containing

6XSSC, 1% sodium lauryl sulfate, 100 μg/ml of salmon sperm DNA, and 5x Denhardt's solution.

D1 cont.

20(New). The method according to claim 19, wherein the isolated DNA molecule further comprises a vector sequence.